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and did not show plague bacilli. No cases of sickness have been reported at or near the slaughter house at any time within the last month or so.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Another death in Honolulu—Probably from plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU via SAN FRANCISCO, July 3, 1901.

There was a death from suspected plague in Honolulu, June 25. Local board of health opinion divided on the diagnosis. While the clinical picture is not complete, I feel sure that it is plague. The last (authenticated) case occurred June 10.

L. E. COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The above case decided to be plague.

[Telegram.]

HONOLULU, H. I., July 1,
via San Francisco, July 9, 1901.

Diagnosis of case of June 25 decided plague. No further developments. Full particulars by mail when obtained.

COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, June 26, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 25, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1896, was 1,856; present officially estimated population, 2,000; number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from small-pox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 20, steamship *Bratten*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 19, steamship *S. Oteri*; crew, 35; passengers from this port, 13; pieces of baggage disinfected, 21. June 22, steamship *España*; crew, 14; passengers

from this port, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none; steamship *Foxhall*; crew, 25; passengers from this port, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Smallpox and typhus fever—Vaccination of emigrants.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 24, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 23, 1901, the following ships were inspected:

On June 17, the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 171 steerage passengers and 17 pieces of large baggage. Two hundred and fifty-seven pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On June 19, the steamship *Duchessa di Genova*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 457 steerage passengers and 110 pieces of large baggage. Four hundred and thirty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On June 19, the Dutch steamship *Wilhelmina*, bound in water ballast for Delaware Breakwater.

On June 19, the Italian steamship *Fert*, bound with cargo via Palermo for Boston, Mass.

On June 20, the steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 772 steerage passengers and 148 pieces of large baggage. Nine hundred and fourteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

On June 20, the steamship *Buenos Aires*, of the Spanish Transatlantic Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 264 steerage passengers and 22 pieces of large baggage. Three hundred and eighty-eight pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox and typhus.—During the week ended June 23, 1901, there were officially reported at Naples 149 cases of smallpox, with 23 deaths, and 2 cases of typhus with no deaths.

Vaccination of emigrants.—With the large emigration from Naples to New York, 22,147 souls in April, and 18,661 in May, and the coincidence of a smallpox epidemic, the matter of vaccinating hundreds of people arriving in this city with the purpose of sailing within twenty-four hours has called for considerable systematizing. Any delay in making the vaccination would result in loss of time and money to the steamship companies, and the detention of the emigrants ashore with leisure time to visit dangerous localities and perhaps expose themselves to smallpox.

The question was considered of making as early a vaccination as possible. With this in view, arrangements were made in some cases—for example, in the case of emigrants from Sicily—to have the emigrants vaccinated before coming to Naples. In these instances, the understanding was that the operation should be done by a reputable practitioner, who should make a list of persons vaccinated by him and have attached thereto the certificate of a United States consul to whom he was known.